



Title	待兼山論叢 史学編 第8号 SUMMARIES
Author(s)	
Citation	待兼山論叢. 史学篇. 1975, 8, p. 1-2
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://hdl.handle.net/11094/47972
rights	
Note	

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Osaka University

SUMMARIES

of the papers presented at the
International Conference on
"The History of the Chinese and Japanese
Economic Systems" held at
the University of Tokyo, Japan,
on October 19-21, 1970.

A Village-Situation of Cotton-Region of Settsu (攝津) District in Tenmei (天明) Period

Miki IMAI

At the Osaka University Japanese History Research Department of the Faculty of Letters are preserved the Kuwazu Village (桑津村) Documents. This article introduces the part of those documents which have to do with the "Mura-meisaichō" (村明細帳) or village registers/records of twenty-three villages in the Settsu-Sumiyoshi District (攝津国住吉郡) (now in the southern part of the City of Osaka) as setting forth a specific example of Osaka as an advanced cotton-producing area in the Tenmei period.

This article further studies the effect of the changing of the course of the river Yamato (大和川) on the villages; the state of the villages forming the most productive cotton-growing district; and the situation between landowners and sharecroppers at that time.

Turfan in the Ming Period

Sunao Hori

Mainly based on the Tarikh-i-Rashidi and the Ming-shih-lu 明実錄 the author says the following powers occupied Turfan in the Ming Period.

1st. The native leaders of the Uighur (-1430s). They were Buddhists and were conquered by Vais Khan of the Moghul.

2nd. The nomadic Muslim powers of the Moghul: Emil Khoja, Sultan Ali, and Wu-yeh-su 武也思 (-c.1487). They were independent of or hostile to the Khans of the Moghul and defeated by Ahmad, who succeeded in establishing his authority in the eastern part of Moghulistan.

3rd. The Chaghataid: Ahmad, Mansur and his sons (-1570s). In order not only to increase the trade with Ming China but also to escape from the pressure of the western powers of the Kazakh and the Kirghiz, Mansur, who was the last Khan of Moghulistan and at the same time the first Khan of Turfan, occupied Qamul and

raided Sha-chou 沙州 and Su-chou 蘇州 of the Ming. After his death, struggles among his sons and brother continued; and Khudaband who belonged to the house of the Kashghar Khan availed himself of this opportunity to conquer Turfan.

4th. The Chaghataid of Kashghar: Khudaband, Abd al-Rahim and his sons (c. 1583-).

Hébert, son comportement et son idée

Toshiro UEDA

Plus précises deviennent-elles les études sur le mouvement populaire dans la Révolution française, surtout depuis celle de M.A. Soboul, plus décroît-il le rôle des Hébertistes qui étaient regardés chefs des sans-culottes. Mais Hébertistes n'en sont pas moins importants. Cet article a pour but de reconsidérer Hébertistes surtout Hébert. Il ne peut pas combattre les modérés au Club des Jacobin à cause de la présence de Robespierre. Vincen et Ronsin sont mis en liberté à l'aide des sans-culottes. Les aspirations sociaux d'Hébert dans son « Père Duchesne » coïncident avec celles des sans-culottes. En ce sens Père Duchesne est chef des sans-culottes. Mais son comportement politique heurte contre les pratiques des sans-culottes sur la base de la souveraineté populaire. Hébert donc ressemble à Robespierre. Cependant celui-ci, qui s'efforce à établir la concentration des pouvoirs, regarde celui-là comme chef des sans-culottes et l'attaque. Le conflit entre ces deux rejoint à celui entre les avancés et les modérés, et ces conflits s'éclatent. Hébertistes proclament l'insurrection, mais ils ne tentent pas organiser sans-culottes, malgré l'attachement de Vincent et de Momoro aux sections. En effect Hébertistes sont le groupe politique et individual. Ce groupe a linfluence étendue mais non profonde par le « Père Duchesne » et même temps, celle profonde mais non étendue par les activités de Vincent et Ronsin.